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**United States Patent** [19]**Rieger et al.**[11] **Patent Number:** **5,491,707**[45] **Date of Patent:** \* **Feb. 13, 1996**[54] **LOW COST, HIGH AVERAGE POWER, HIGH BRIGHTNESS SOLID STATE LASER**[75] Inventors: **Harry Rieger; Henry Shields**, both of San Diego; **Richard M. Foster**, Manhattan Beach, all of Calif.[73] Assignee: **Jamar Technologies Co.**, San Diego, Calif.

[\*] Notice: The portion of the term of this patent subsequent to Jul. 18, 2012, has been disclaimed.

[21] Appl. No.: **339,755**[22] Filed: **Nov. 15, 1994****Related U.S. Application Data**

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 295,283, Aug. 24, 1994, Pat. No. 5,434,875.

[51] **Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>** ..... **H01S 3/10**[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **372/25; 372/5; 372/10; 372/12; 372/18; 372/22; 372/69; 372/92**[58] **Field of Search** ..... **372/10, 12, 18, 372/5, 25, 69, 22, 92**[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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*Primary Examiner*—Leon Scott, Jr.*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—John R. Ross[57] **ABSTRACT**

A high average power, high brightness solid state laser system. We first produce seed laser beam with a short pulse duration and frequency in excess of 1,000 pulses per second. A laser amplifier amplifies the seed pulse beam to produce an amplified pulse laser beam which is focused to produce pulses with brightness levels in excess of  $10^{11}$  Watts/cm<sup>2</sup>. Preferred embodiments produce an amplified pulse laser beam having an average power in the range of 1 kW, an average pulse frequency of 12,000 pulses per second with pulses having brightness levels in excess of  $10^{14}$  Watts/cm<sup>2</sup> at a 20  $\mu$ m diameter spot which is steered rapidly to simulate a larger spot size. These beams are useful in producing X-ray sources for lithography.

In one preferred embodiment, the seed beam is produced in a mode locked Nd:YAG oscillator pumped by a diode array with the frequency of the pulses being reduced by an electro-optic modulator. In a second preferred embodiment, the seed beam is Q switched and includes a Pockels cell for cavity dumping. In a third preferred embodiment, the short duration high frequency pulses for the seed beam is produced by a very short Nd:YAG crystal and a  $\lambda/2$  Pockels cell.

As compared with prior art high brightness lasers, we have achieved our very high brightness by reducing the pulse duration by about 2 or 3 orders of magnitude, from a few ns to 100 ps or less and by focusing on a very small spot, but we are able to simulate a much larger spot by very rapidly steering our high average power beam over the area we need.

**30 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets**